

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
—THE VICTIM—FORT WICK.LUCY WISITON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728
and 730 Broadway.—THE CHILD OF THE EMBROIDER.—THE
APPOINTMENT.WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel.—EAST LITERS.GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MONTECALI,
BALLAD, MUSICAL GEMS, &c. First Avenue Opera House,
Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—THE CON-
STANT SCHOOL.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel.—STATIONER SINGER, DANCER, &c.—
THE FLYING TRAP.TOMMY HANCOCK'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—SING-
ING DANCING, MINSTRELS, &c.—IRELAND IN 1855, OR, THE
DARK HOUR BEFORE DAWN.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 67 Broad-
way.—NEURO COMICALITY, BULLDOG, &c.—JACK OF
DIAMOND.MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STATIONER
SINGER, DANCER, &c.—BULLDOG, &c.—JACK OF
DIAMOND.KEAY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, E. D.—STATION-
ER SINGER, DANCER, &c.—BULLDOG, &c.—JACK OF
DIAMOND.ODELL'S ORGAN FACTORY, 183 Seventh avenue.—MR.
GEORGE W. MORGAN'S ORGAN ENTERTAINMENT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.BRADY'S GALLERY, 78 Broadway, corner of Tenth
street.—Open every day and evening the week.—New Col-
lection of WAR VIEWS AND HISTORICAL PORTRAITS. Free to
the public.HOPE CHAPEL, 72 Broadway.—CORBIN'S ILLUSTRATED
TOOK OF SCOTLAND.DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 62 Broadway.—EX-
HIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed
in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir-
culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers,
merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the
country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large
portion of the active and energetic people of the United
States.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The Inman steamship City of Boston arrived at this
port yesterday, after a remarkably fine run of only ten
days from Queenstown. She brings news from Europe
four days later.

The advance in our national bonds abroad continued.
United States five-twentytwos were quoted in the London
market on the 1st inst. at 71 and 71 1/2.

Two vessels supposed to be intended for Chilean pri-
vateers had been seized in the London docks. The
Peruvian iron-clad were still detained by the French
government at Brest, though the right to detain them
was vigorously contested by the Parisian *Nationals*,
which contrasted the course pursued towards the Peruvians
with the measures taken against the American
rebel rams.

Advices from Paris with respect to the termination of
the Mexican intervention grow less satisfactory with each
mail.

Count Flandres, Maximilian's brother-in-law, had de-
clined with thanks the position offered him as Hospodar
of Roumania. The microscopic revolution in that prin-
cipality was causing considerable uneasiness. Russia
was moving her troops in a threatening manner, and the
Porte had hastily called together the representatives of
the great European Powers.

There were rumors, apparently premature, of a minist-
erial crisis in England and the resignation of Earl
Russell.

FENIANISM.

Wholesale arrests and anxious anticipation of the
inevitable "Seventeenth" form the staple of the news
from Ireland by the European steamer which arrived
yesterday. A reputed Head Centre, for whose arrest
one hundred pounds had been offered, and any number
of British soldiers, were among the latest cap-
tures. In fact the loyalty of the army, which was
at first so triumphantly considered, seems to have gone
down to the market pretty considerably, and the London
Post now starts a convenient theory that these Fenian soldiers
are emissaries of the Brotherhood, who enlisted solely
for the purpose of sewing treason in the military. Fen-
ianism had also turned up among the irreplicable police
force. At a meeting held in Liverpool a considerable
sum had been subscribed for the relief of Fenian pri-
soners. With all these indications of the widely spread
ramifications of the order official alarm was increasing,
and several more counties had been proclaimed. The
London Times strongly urges Mr. Gladstone to make rep-
resentations to the Washington government on the sub-
ject.

Details of military and other Canadian movements, of
which we have hitherto had brief reports by telegraph,
embracing the letter of Darcy McGee and the pastoral of
Bishop Lynch, which we give in full, are furnished by
our Toronto correspondent. It is believed in Toronto
that the Fenian scare, which still continues, is, as has
already been intimated in our columns, only a means
put in force by the British government to create a
stronger feeling in favor of confederation, and to point
out the benefits which would result from the carrying
out of that scheme. It is further believed that there
will be an attempt to rush the confederation scheme
through the Canadian Parliament during the excitement
about Fenianism and invasion.

In this city and throughout this country the excite-
ment among the Fenian Brotherhood continues. Move-
ments of significance were reported to be in process
of preparation here yesterday, and funds contin-
ue to pour into the treasury. In Washington it is
said that the Fenians, in order to exhibit the perfidy of
the British government, will shortly make some astounding
developments in regard to the direct assistance given
by agents of Earl Russell to the late rebellion in the
South.

THE CITY.

Further particulars are given in our news columns to-
day of the extensive robbery of a million and a half
dollars worth of bonds, which were abstracted last week
from the safe of Mr. Rufus L. Lord, the extensive cap-
italist and real estate owner of No. 38 Exchange place.
In the report will be found a partial list of the stolen
securities. The police are prosecuting the investigation
of the case with the utmost zeal; but up to last evening
they had not been able to obtain any clue leading
to the identification of the robber or robbers. A reward
of two hundred thousand dollars has been offered for the
recovery of the bonds and the capture of the person or
persons who stole them. In connection with this matter
we also furnish some interesting facts relating to other
burglaries, including recent curious proceedings in a
London court, wherein a burglar, who was introduced as
a witness to prove that a certain style of safe warranted
to be thief proof was not so, gave a full account of the
ingenious operations by which he and his companions
robbed a jewelry store.

The members of the State Senate Committee on Com-
merce on Saturday had an interesting conference in one
of the rooms of the City Hall with Mayor Hoffman and
a number of other wharf owners and business men in regard
to the bill now before the Legislature granting permis-
sion to the Pier and Warehouse Company to lease certain
private piers and wharves for public purposes. Objections
to the bill were stated by the Mayor and other gen-
tlemen, and the former thanked the committee for
coming here, as they did by request, to hear how the
measure is regarded by those of our citizens who best
understand it.

In St. Ann's Episcopal church, Brooklyn, last evening
a conference of the Christian Union Association took
place, at which addresses in favor of the unity of all the
Evangelical Protestant churches were delivered by clergymen
representing several Protestant denominations. Dis-
tinction to the contrary from any man or men was re-
pelled. This probably referred to Bishop Potter's recent
order to Dr. Smith.

Great preparations are being made by the Irish citizens
of the metropolis and the surrounding cities for the
celebration of St. Patrick's day, on Saturday next.
Colonel O'Mahony has issued an order for the parade on
the avenue of the Army along the route of the National

Guard. The Knights of St. Patrick will celebrate the day
by a banquet at the Madison Hotel, in Union square.
Another meeting of the Irish societies of Brooklyn was
held yesterday, at which all the arrangements for the
anniversary procession in that city were completed.

In accordance with the regulations established by the
new Metropolitan Health Commission, between thirty
and forty carcasses of unwholesome veal were on Satur-
day evening seized on butchers' stalls in Calhoun mar-
ket and sent to the offal dock.

Mr. James Coyne, of 320 Eighth avenue, was assaulted
and brutally beaten and robbed by two men, about three
o'clock yesterday morning, on the corner of Sixth avenue
and Twenty-eighth street. A man giving the name of
Patrick Ryan was soon after arrested and committed for
trial on charge of being one of the highwaymen.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday in the case
of Mrs. Joanna O'Brien, who died on Saturday from the
effects of a pistol shot wound alleged to have been in-
flicted on the 6th inst. by her husband, John O'Brien, at
his residence, 31 Roosevelt street. O'Brien is in the
Tombs, awaiting his trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A good presentation of political and legislative transac-
tions and manœuvres at the State capital is contained in
our Albany correspondence, including the results of
the recent meeting there of the Executive Council of the
Union League of the State and of numerous conferences
of the republican leaders. The radicals, in order to head
off the movement for the formation of a strong Johnson party
by a coalition of democratic and conservative republicans,
have resolved to stand by the President for the present,
but meanwhile to make their arrangements for bringing
forward General Grant as the candidate of their party
for the succession in 1868. Further explanation is
given of the bills to provide a Board of Revision and a
Board of Public Works for this city, the former of which
it is expected will be reported in the Assembly from the
Committee on Cities to-day. It provides for six com-
missioners, including the Mayor. The president and sec-
retary of the board are to have salaries respectively of
five thousand and three thousand dollars. The passage
of the bill during this session is considered doubtful.
There is thought to be still less chance for the Public
Works Commission bill.

It is reported that arrangements have been made by
some of the late rebel blockade runners to enter exten-
sively into the smuggling business, and that they have
already secured thirty-five vessels for the purpose, and
contemplate the Florida coast as a promising field for
the prosecution of their operations.

The first office for the sale of government lands to be
established in any of the lately rebellious States since
the termination of the rebellion has recently been opened
at Little Rock, Arkansas, and already a large business
has been done there. Arrangements have been made by
the General Land Office in Washington which will
soon result in the opening of land offices in all the
Southern States.

Our Washington despatches now pronounce as pre-
mature the report that the coin of the Richmond banks,
carried off at the time of the rebel evacuation of that
city, has been restored to those institutions. It is still
in the national treasury, and its disposition is said to be
yet an undecided matter.

Cushing Stetson, an old and well known merchant of
Boston, died on the 6th inst.

Suspending the Constitution—The Danger of the Republic.

Every radical member of Congress has a new
plan of government for the United States in his
pocket, or has offered one to the House. Judging
from the proceedings in Congress alone, from the view taken of the country by the
radical party, we might suppose it was in the
condition that France was in when a new
constitution was suggested every day, and a
new one adopted once a fortnight. When the
National Assembly trampled the ancient mon-
archy under foot and sat to frame a constitution,
France was not more completely adrift
with respect to organic law than we seem to be
now. All the pitiful theorists, all the malig-
nant fanatics, all the corrupt schemers have
substitutes to offer for the constitution framed
by the fathers of the republic and still venerated
by the people. Nearly fifty so-called
amendments have been proposed. If only half
of these were adopted, the true constitution
would be buried under the superimposed rub-
bish, its powers for good would be negated
by greater powers for evil, and the distinctive
character of the government would be lost.

What is the significance of all these proposed
amendments? Is the constitution really sus-
pended or set aside? That is the position of
the radical faction, and they act on it. And as
this faction rules, it is a practical fact that the
constitution is set aside so far as the action of
Congress goes. This is the issue before Con-
gress and the President. The President, like
another Cato, adheres to the republic—stands
by the government that has carried the country
safely through so many years; and the fac-
tions, finding the full operation of the constitu-
tion interrupted by the war, eager to hold on
to the power given by that interruption, as-
sume that the constitution is set aside, and en-
deavor to force upon the country systems more
suitable to their factious purposes.

No point in our history has been more dan-
gerous than this; and we may see the real ex-
tent of this danger by comparing our position
with analogous ones in the history of other
nations. Rome, England and France, inex-
haustible examples of political evils, show us
how, in cases like the present, freedom falls
a victim to the violence of faction. Rome, under
the republican system, had passed through a
period of unparalleled growth and grandeur.
Her government was then tested tremendously
by the Punic, Macedonian and Spanish wars. It
was shaken in those struggles. They dis-
turbed that nice equilibrium of powers which
is the glory and the safety of free government.

There was a great increase in the power of the
Senate. That was the first change in the con-
stitution, and it opened the door to all others,
because the factions in the legislature, corrupt,
arrogant, thirsty for power, would not permit
the Senate to retrace that dangerous step when
it was possible. That change—that departure
from the old system—had been forced by the
occasions of war; but it was dangerous—an
evil—and ought not to have outlived the cir-
cumstances in which it arose. But the Senate
would not give way. It was determined to
hold on to a preponderance of power that en-
abled it to keep down those elements in the
State likely to thwart its will. All sense of the
rights of others, all moderation in council, all
patriotic purposes, were gone. Faction, short-
sighted, insolent, mean, ruled the State, and
freedom had already perished. No tyranny
was ever more oppressive than this of the
legislature transcending its power. From this
tyranny to that of Marius was a short step, and
it even seemed to the people like an alleviation
of misery. Again, to Sylla and to Pompey
was only a change of factions, and it seemed
only another change of the same character
when Caesar established the empire on the ruins
of Roman freedom. Thus, when the first step
is taken, all the rest are easy.

We see the same sequence of events in the
great rebellion in England, when the grand
struggle of a people for freedom, perverted by
faction, resulted only in the establishment of
a new tyranny. There also the necessities of
the people compelled them to set aside the
constitution. By the execution of Charles the
constitution was dissolved, and the Parliament
became a supreme power. It did not hold its

power for the public good, ready to relinquish
it when the public good should require. It
did not endeavor to settle the peace of the
country on a permanent constitutional basis.
It seemed determined to perpetuate its virtual
sovereignty. Guided by faction only, it ignored
the great truth that every day that it kept the
country in that unsettled state was a day of
danger. It ruled more oppressively than the
King had done. Then Cromwell seized the
supreme power, and the great struggle for
freedom failed in the very hour of its success. It
was the same in France. The constitution was
thrown away by the revolution, and the Con-
vention, by its Committee of Safety, ruled with
the most horrible affluence of despotic bar-
barity. Torn by the various factions, the coun-
try lay prostrate, ready to become the prey of
any one bold enough to seize the sovereign
power. Such was the position when the
Directory, the last of the governing factions,
was displaced by Napoleon, and the struggle
that France had made for liberty served only
to crown an adventurer.

Our own situation is the same as that shown
in these instances. Our constitution, limited
in its operation by the necessities of war is
practically set aside by the party that rules in
Congress. Congress has before it but the one
obvious duty of re-establishing the operation
of the law for a state of peace. It ignores or
denies this duty. It insists upon holding on to
this dangerous power, insists that the constitu-
tion is suspended, even superseded, and pro-
poses new plans. We have therefore a reign of
faction, and not of law, and in this condition
any event is possible. The only hope of the
nation lies in the character of the people. They
are more intelligent than the people of other
nations, and their influence on the government
is more direct. They only can prevent us from
sliding into the despotism of faction, to be fol-
lowed by the despotism of some individual
party leader. They, through the elections,
must signify rebuke the despotic spirit in
which Congress now plays the dictator, or the
inevitable consequences of this Congressional
suspension of the constitution will be the
destruction of our freedom.

How CANADA CAN GET OUT OF HER TROUBLES.—Be-
tween the intense ferment created by the
hob-goblin of Fenianism, the abrogation of
the Reciprocity treaty and the monarchical
dodge of confederation, our poor Canadian
neighbors are in the midst of a sea of troubles.

Their leading men are pestering the people
about politics and reciprocity, and their in-
vincible militia are in arms ready to hurl back
to American shores any body of Fenians who
may attempt to invade the sacred soil of Can-
ada. Now there is a very easy method by which
our provincial cousins can be relieved of their
Fenian afflictions, may be made to cease grum-
bling about reciprocity and to abate their jeal-
ousy and irritation about confederation. Let
Canada come into the American Union. We
have a seat for her in our republic; for at the
adoption of the original articles of confederation
of the States provision was made with a
view to the ultimate annexation of Canada to
the Union. We will treat her kindly. We
will even pay her debts. She shall sit at our
festive board and partake of the bountiful
feasts which the great republic is ever ready
to offer to a free and loyal people. Canada
will thereby become elevated, dignified and
powerful. She will have no further fear
of raids, or of retaliation for having fur-
nished a harbor for land pirates and rebels,
as in the case of the St. Albans piracy. In
short, she will, instead of being a paltry, iso-
lated province, with nothing to hope for from
the home government, but in continual danger
of punishment for the international crimes of
the mother country, be placed under the pro-
tection of the broad shield of the Union, and
share in our prosperity and glories. There
could not be a better time for the Canadians
to pronounce for annexation than the present;
and once accomplished, a perfect panacea will
be applied to all their internal troubles and
dangers. Come along, Canada.

OUR CRIMINAL COURTS.—The lawmakers at
Albany oftentimes make a muddle of it when they
attempt to legislate for this city. Recently,
in the lower branch of the Legislature, a bill
has been introduced to abolish the court of
criminal justice known as the Special Sessions,
for the reason that the salary paid the pre-
siding justices is exorbitant. The justices of
this court are chosen from among the regular
district police justices, and are each paid a
salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per
annum for their services. The law permitting
them this amount has no provision for prohib-
iting payment to them of the salary of five thou-
sand dollars per annum for their services as
police justices; but this latter sum the present
incumbents have never received. It was left
in the law by a blunder; yet it is proposed to
abolish the court in order to correct the mis-
take. In the Senate a proposition has been
made to fix the salary at six thousand five hun-
dred—a more sensible plan than that of total
abolition, for the grievance complained of will
then be entirely remedied, and the institution
of the Special Sessions preserved to the ad-
ministration of justice. This court has been in
existence under its present form only since May
last. The total number of punishments in 1864
was 2,042, and in 1865, 2,930. Under the pre-
vious system the monthly average of con-
victions was 154. Under the present system
the average was 288. The increase in the av-
erage monthly receipts from fines under the new
organization has been over seven hundred
dollars. There is therefore evidently a neces-
sity for the continuance of the court, and it
would be better to correct the mistake of
salary than to reach that point by wiping the
court entirely out of existence.

DUTY ON COAL.—The Pennsylvania protec-
tionists are again hammering away at Con-
gress for an increase of duties on articles
that compete with the home productions
of that State. They now demand a tariff
of one dollar and twenty cents per ton
upon bituminous coal. It not unfrequently
occurs that the grasping ambition and avar-
iciousness of moneyed monopolists bring
about reforms, from the monstrous character
of their appeals. We shall not be surprised to
learn that this will be the case with the pro-
posed attempt to place an onerous duty on
such an universal article of consumption and
necessity as coal. The effort ought to open
the eyes of Congress to the rapacity of these
coal and iron monopolists of Pennsylvania,
and modify the tariff in this and other respects
more in consonance with the views and neces-
sities of the great mass of our people.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The
Board of Health is now in full operation,
and has issued its first bulletin defining its own
duties and those of the public. It now remains
with every citizen to assist the Board in its
labors to preserve the health of the metrop-
olis, to remove nuisances of every descrip-
tion and keep the streets, lanes, yards and
tenement houses in a clean condition. But it
is desirable that the Board should not be em-
barrassed with unnecessary complaints, though
they invite the public to enter such upon the
books at their office, provided for that pur-
pose. If every one will see that his own pre-
mises are in proper condition there will be no
necessity to complain of his neighbor. The
Board of Health is now in possession of the
authority formerly enjoyed by the City Inspec-
tor's Department, that office being abolished,
and it is to be hoped that they will insist upon
having the streets properly cleaned, according
to contract, or else take the matter out of the
hands of the present contractors altogether
and have the work done under their own su-
pervision. They have the Metropolitan Police
subject to their control for all sanitary pur-
poses, and there can be no reason why all the
orders of the Board should not be efficiently
carried out.

It is most desirable, furthermore, that there
should be no carping on the part of the partisan
press the action of the Board of
Health, for factious purposes, until they have
had a fair trial. Let them have a chance first
to show their capacity to fulfill their duties,
and when they fail in any degree it will be the
proper time to denounce them. The preserva-
tion of the public health, especially at the
present time, with prospects of cholera in ad-
vance, is a matter of vital interest to the whole
public, and the actions of the Board of Health
will be carefully watched and criticised. In the
meantime, let every one, whether landlord or
tenant, co-operate with them to the best of his
ability.

United States Commissioner's Office.
IMPORTANT TO CATTLE DEALERS AND BROKERS.
A case of interest to cattle dealers and cattle brokers
came up for hearing on Saturday before Commissioner
Osborn. Mr. Barney Bertram, a cattle broker, was
charged with having made to the assessor of the Ninth
district a false and fraudulent return of the amount of
his sales from the 1st of May, 1865, to the 1st of May,
1866. The evidence showed that upon being notified
by the assessor to make a return of his sales Mr. Bertram
returned them at \$260,000, whereas the inspector
had ascertained that the actual sales were \$314,777.50.
Council for the defendant claimed that the assessor had
been right in forming an estimate of what license tax a
broker should pay for the present year from the 1st of
May, 1865 to the 1st of May, 1866, to take the sales of
the previous year as a basis, and that the inter-
pretation of the statute gave him the right to do so. Council
also further claimed that the defendant misapprehended
the assessor when he made a return of his sales in 1864—that
the return made was merely a calculation of what he would
do in 1865. Therefore the act of the de-
fendant, done under a misapprehension, could not be
held as constituting an offense. The government, repre-
sented by Mr. Joseph Bell, United States Assistant Dis-
trict Attorney, claimed otherwise. The case was sub-
mitted to the jury, who returned a verdict against the
defendant, who will render a decision at an early day. Mr. Bertram
is a heavy cattle broker. Several cases stated to be sim-
ilar to this one are now pending in the court, and will
in all probability be regulated by the judgment which
the Commissioner may pronounce on the proceedings in-
stituted against Mr. Bertram. The basis of calculation
for the assessment of a half cent duty on the sales of
cattle in the same way as it affects wholesale
dealers, though the law is stated to be not quite specific
on the point, is a question which the Commissioner will
have to take into consideration in his judgment.

Obituary.
CUSHING STETSON, OF BOSTON.
This well known Boston merchant died in that city on
the 6th instant. Mr. Stetson's place of business for
many years was upon India wharf, where he carried on
an extensive trade with Venezuela, frequently visiting
that country. He was a personal friend of General
Parr, the patriot leader in the struggle for the independ-
ence of Venezuela, a half century since, from the rule of
Spain, and who was afterwards the first President of the
new republic. Mr. Stetson, ever an ardent friend of
every country struggling for independence, was one of the
first to offer aid to the patriots of Venezuela, who in
years gone by attempted to rescue that beautiful
land from the domination of the military tyrants.

The trade of this country with Venezuela was at one
time quite extensive, and Mr. Stetson had a number of
vessels running from Boston to Lagayra, Porto Cabello,
&c., and he accumulated in this way a handsome for-
tune. The last years of Mr. Stetson's life were some-
what clouded by financial reverses.

**SIR JOHN HOWLEY, FIRST SERGEANT AT LAW IN
IRELAND.**
The Irish papers announce the death of Sir John
Howley, Her Majesty's First Sergeant at Law in Ireland.
The honor of knighthood was conferred upon him a year
ago, when he was retiring from the chairmanship of the
court of the county of Wick, which he held for about
thirty years. During Sergeant Howley's official
connection with Tipperary he was known for the rigor
with which he laid down the law against the lawless
pronouncements of transportation in hundreds,
perpetrated by thousands of cases. The peasantry got up
a legend respecting him, and he was called "the last
of every baronet." The life of the learned gentle-
man was once placed in jeopardy in the town of Tip-
perary. While trying a case against a criminal who
the accused fired at the head of the learned Sergeant a
stone, which missed him and broke in pieces against
the wall of the court room. As a precaution against the
repetition of similar acts "the dock" of the court
in which prisoners are obliged to sit or stand while
on trial was enclosed with a egg-like covering, made
of strong wire. Sergeant Howley was a fine type
of man as "Justice Keogh, who has been so lately
dealing out law," and trying to restore "order" among
the Fenians in Ireland.

News from Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE, MARCH 9, 1866.
Captain C. B. Wilder, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who
for four years, has been in charge of the negroes on the
peninsula, has been relieved, andrevet Brigadier Gen-
eral Armstrong, late Colonel of the Eight United States
colored troops, has been appointed Superintendent of the
district. Captain G. S. Wells has been appointed As-
sistant Superintendent in connection with Lieutenant Col-
onel W. H. Smith, of the First United States colored
cavalry, with headquarters at Williamsburg.

Large fires were observed to-day in the woods near
Cape Henry.

**The Utica and Susquehanna Valley
Railroad.**
ALBANY, MARCH 11, 1866.
The taxpayers of Utica, by a vote of 1,055 against 329,
have decided that the city will take stock to the amount
of half a million dollars in the Utica, Chenango and
Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

Fire at Elmira.
ELMIRA, MARCH 11, 1866.
A fire occurred in this city by daybreak this morn-
ing, which destroyed the block of frame buildings
situated on the corner of Winer and Second streets.
Five buildings were burned, occupied by a grocery and
provision store, two saloons and a tailor's shop. Loss
about \$10,000. Insurance \$5,000, principally in New
York cities. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

An Editor Flogged.
NORFOLK, MARCH 11, 1866.
Mr. Flint, publisher of the United States Navy, and
sub-editor, under Charles W. Smith, of the Norfolk Old
Dominion, was flogged in his office yesterday by three
gentlemen. Mr. Flint will survive his wounds. Upon
the approach of the assailants the assistant editors fled,
including Mr. Hitt.

Monetary.
To-night Mr. G. W. Morgan, assisted by Mrs.
Marie Abbott, Mr. S. B. Mills and other artists, will
give a grand concert at the manufactory of Messrs. Odell &
Co., No. 162 Seventh avenue. The concert, by three
gentlemen. Mr. Flint will survive his wounds. Upon
the approach of the assailants the assistant editors fled,
including Mr. Hitt.

Telegraphic Market Reports.
FLOUR. Wheat dull and declined 1/2c. at \$2 1/2 for
No. 1. Corn dull. Oats quiet. Highways inactive.
Provisions dull. Small sales of mutton at \$20 75 a
box. Lard sold at 10c. Hides sold at 10c. Sugar
and bulk meats. Hogs moderately active at 5c 1/2 a
cwt. for medium to choice per 100 lbs. Dressed hogs
quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 4,000 head. Beef, 12,000
cattle, 12,000 bushels corn, 1,500 head flour, 12,000
dressed hogs. Shipments, 1,000 bushels flour, 11,000
bushels wheat and 16,000 bushels corn.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 10, 1866.
Flour and wheat unchanged. Provisions unsettled;
mutton quiet at \$27. Lard in good demand at 18c. a 15 1/2c.
Whiskey dull; sales at \$2 25, 90 1/2 1/2 1/2.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1866.

THE REPARATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.
Thad Stevens' speech in the House on Saturday elicited
much unfavorable comment from his former party asso-
ciates, and is pronounced by nearly all to have been in
exceedingly bad taste throughout. His sole purpose
seems to have been to furnish apologetically a rebuke of
all the slanders and calumnies that have been hurled at
the President by violent partisans since the day of his in-
auguration as Vice President. Price, of Iowa, contented
himself with playing the part of prompter in this lowest
of low Congressional comedies, and manifested indecent
 zeal to hunt down his game for the radical cornucopia.
We respectfully call Secretary McCulloch's attention to
the fact that this Mr. Price, of Iowa, is holding a lucra-
tive government office under the control of the Treasury
Department in the State of Iowa in direct and positive
violation of law. It is quite time such amateurs of the
administration were at once deprived of such shows of
war.

**SINGMAN'S COURSE—BETWEEN TWO BUNDLES OF
STAY.**
Representative Bingham's opposition to the Civil
Rights bill in the House excites considerable comment
on account of his fixed position as one of the radical
chiefs. It is explained by the fact that the Civil Rights
bill conflicts with his constitutional amendment, and he
had to give up one or the other; so he chose his first
love, which he earnestly hopes will soon become part of
the fundamental law of the land. Before he carefully
compared the two he had prepared a speech favoring the
Civil Rights bill.

THE RADICALS QUIET—NO NEW PLOTS ON HAND.
Since the Senate's discussion of a bill requiring re-
moval from public office to be confined to that body, as
in the case of appointment, the radicals have devised no
new scheme to control Executive appointments. While
the breeze between the White House and the majority
in Congress blew strong several plans were talked
up by the radicals, but they were quietly dropped as
neither practicable nor feasible. Congressional
supporters of the President have wisely refrained
from asking too much of him in the way of little favors
for their constituency, while the followers of Stevens,
who have not been so backward, have rarely been re-
fused. They do not now see any occasion for further
alarm.

CORRECTION OF A RADICAL MISSTATEMENT.
The stories from time to time republished in the New
York Tribune and papers of its ilk to the effect that the
Freedmen's Bureau bill was read to the President by
Senator Trumbull in the presence of General O. H. How-
ard, and received the Executive approval before its pas-
sage, are pure fabrications and devoid of all truth. I
am authorized to say that the bill was taken and read
by Senator Trumbull at all, and that he never
approved it in the presence of General Howard or any
one else. Such bubbles are easily pricked.

MEXICAN GOSSIP.
A report is in the street this evening that the Mexican
General Ochoa, who was stated to be here for the pur-
pose of furthering the project of Congressionally in-
demonstrating the fifty million Mexican loan now proposed,
has been ordered to report to his commanding
officer at home immediately, on pain of
being considered a deserter. He is said to
be here without any authority whatever from
the Mexican government, to be mixed up in General Fremont's
arrangements, and to make such an addition to
the corps de cuisine as would inevitably spoil all forth-
coming Mexican broth. If the true friends of Mexico
can also succeed in overcoming General Fremont's
damaging profession of disinterested friendship, they
will have taken another tremendous stride towards ac-
complishing their purpose.

A GOVERNMENT LAND OFFICE OPENED IN ARKANSAS.
Information has been received at the General Land
Office announcing the active resumption of public land
sales in the United States District Land Office